RECALLING THE WAR OF 1812.

Stoney Creek Battle Ground Celebration.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES.

The Countess of Aberdeen One of the Speakers.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING.

Hon. Thos. Bain, Hon. Dr. Montague, Alex. Muir, the Veteran Composer, and Others Tell the Wentworth Women's Historical Society of the Importance of Their Work.

On Saturday afternoon the Wentworth Women's Historical Society gave very tangible evidence of one of the objects of its existence in the celebration which took place over the formal opening of the public park on the site of the battle of Stoney Creek and also of the old Gage homestead, one of the landmarks of the war of 1812-14, which the society has also secured as a club house. Despite the chilly winds, which made teeth chatter and wraps a necessity, over a thousand people, the bulk of whom were from the city, were present to witness the celebration. Not the least interested of those present were the delegates to the Women's National Council, for whom a special car had been provided over the H., G. & B. Once more the old battle ground resounded with martial tread, due to the presence of a company of the 77th Battalion and a number of men of the 13th Battalion. The latter corps furnished the sentinels which patrolled various sections of the historic ground, and their bright uniforms, with those of the other scarlet coated warriors scattered throughout the assemblage, gave a military tone to the celebration that was decidedly appropriate. The old house, which stands some distance from the road, was gay with flags and bunting, and there was not lacking formidable looking cannon, which were mounted on the terrace. The proceedings opened with a procession from the main entrance to the grounds, which was headed by the Hamilton pipers, and the British Army and Navy Veterans, and after whom came Lady Aberdeen in a carriage, the 77th Battalion Band, and a detachment of the 77th Battalion, in command of Lieut.-Col. Gwyn and Capt. W. E. S. Knowles.

Patriotic addresses were naturally the order of the day, and Mayor Teetzel, from the piazza of the old homestead, opened this part of the programme with one of his happiest efforts in the speech-making line. He thought the country was greatly honored in having the Women's Historic Society take up the work of perpetuating the memories of the great deeds done by the brave men who fought for British institutions and British nationality in the war of 1812. "If you ever want anything done," he advised, "do it yourself, or get the ladies to do it." (Laughter and applause.) He pointed out that Mrs. Calder, President of the Historic Society, and to whose efforts the securing of the battle ground as a public park was largely due, was a lineal descendant of the first occupant of the homestead. It was also singularly fortunate that in recalling the heroes of Canada's early days, those present had also present with them Lady Aberdeen, one of Canada's heroines of the present day. Bravery had she stood up for the rights and welfare of the women of this country in every walk of life. (Applause.)

Lady Aberdeen was the next speaker, and she congratulated the Women's Historical Society on the work they had undertaken. Nowadays people were too much inclined to take it for granted that they knew all about the history of their country from books. Such a prominent reminder as the old homestead and battle-ground could not help but be beneficial to the generations to come. Their undertaking had been of a highly patriotic nature, and especially commendable in that it was the work of women. If the stories of the nursery were the stories of the great deeds of the men who fought and died for their country, great would be the reward of the mothers of the land. (Applause.)

Mr. O. S. Howland, of Toronto, followed with an interesting address, in which he described the night attack of the British force on the American force, so much superior in numbers and equipment, encamped on the site of the day's celebration. He told of the bold plan outlined by the British general, and the manner in which the bravery of his men enabled him to carry it to a successful issue; of the terror of the Americans, and of how they fled up the mountain side, and of the important part that battle took in the eventual conclusion of the war. Continuing, the speaker referred to the news received only on Saturday morning of the British victory in South Africa, which showed that British hearts and British arms were still capable of maintaining the glory of the British nation. As the battle of Stoney Creek, the British force in Saturday's victory was smaller than that of the enemy, and like that of Stoney Creek, the battle was an uphill fight. Most of British glory had come from up-hill fights. Groucoe, Dargal, Alma and a host of others testified to this. The British flag would always float over hearts that no up-hill fights could cause to falter in the struggle to maintain Britain's supremacy over the whole world. (Applause.) Mr. Howland closed with a reference to the public spiritedness of Lady Aberdeen, and by expressing the hope that the citizens of Hamilton, especially, would not forget the debt they owed the Women's Historical Society in preserving the battle-ground as a park.

Hon. Thos. Bain, M. P., who was announced as "the first Commoner of Canada," was given a cordial reception. He reminded his hearers of what the country owed to the ladies for embalming in the public mind the deeds of the men who had come over to a wilderness rather than remain in a country not under the British flag. It was a singular coincidence that the present celebration should take place just at a time when Canada for the first time in her political history was equipping a contingent to aid British subjects to secure their rights in far off South Africa. (Applause.) The young men of Canada were rising in their might, and he was confident that their actions would equal in every way the pluck, and perseverance of the men who in past ages made possible the position which Canada holds to-day. Canadians of to-day should see to it that the broad heritage left them by their forefathers descended to their children as good a patrimony as it was to-day. Mr. Bain congratulated the ladies on the prominent position they were taking in the political and social aspects of national life and considered that Canadian women had been singularly fortunate in having as the first lady in the land as public spirited an individual as Lady Aberdeen. (Applause.)

Mrs. S. G. Wood, of Toronto, spoke briefly on "The Empire, and our Boys in South Africa," referring to the special interest of women in war and its results, and to the heroines of Britain and especially to those famous in the history of Canada.

Hon. Dr. Montague was then called upon, and in the course of his remarks, said that Canada could only become a strong nation by the inculcation into her people of a strong national spirit, and it was such acts as the preservation of the site of Stoney Creek battle and the relics of that victory that would make this possible. It was right that Canadians should celebrate the victories of 1812-14, even though the people of the United States might be offended thereat, and think Canadians were too boastful, even considering the present friendly feelings existing between the two nations. No war was ever waged against the British Empire with less grounds than was that of 1812. A very large section of the American people denounced it as infamous. What adds to the glory of victors at Stoney Creek was the fact that it was a very critical time in the history of Britain as an empire. Canadians should study British history, but above all, Canadian history. History like charity should begin at home. Canadians had showed their courage in unnumbered ways since 1812, and the speaker was confident that they would come out of the war in South Africa or anywhere else with all that glory so inseparable from British arms. (Applause.)

Mr. Alex. Muir, composer of the "Maple Leaf," made a brief, but decidedly patriotic speech, full of enthusiastic references to displays of British valor on many fields, and to the prospect opened up in South Africa for additions to the honor roll of British arms.

Mr. H. Carscallen, M. P. P., spoke briefly, stating that the Historical Society had purchased a total of five acres and intended to maintain it as a public park. A site had been offered to the Government for a monument to mark the battle ground, and he hoped the offer would be accepted. He complimented Mrs. Calder very highly on the result of her untiring efforts, and then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Montague:

"That this meeting of Canadian citizens, gathered to witness the inauguration of this Stoney Creek Park, desires in the most emphatic manner to express its warmest appreciation of the splendid work accomplished by the Wentworth Women's Historical Society, under the able, energetic and undefatigable leadership of its President, Mrs. Calder, an appreciation which they are convinced will be as warmly felt throughout Canada generally."

During the afternoon tea was served in the house and hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect its interior and the hundreds of relics of the earlier part of the century, which it contains. As Lady Aberdeen and the President, Mrs. Calder, entered the east room for tea, Mr. J. B. Davies, Secretary of the Stoney Creek Literary Society, draped Mrs. Calder in the folds of the Union Jack. Patriotic music by the 77th Band added to the enjoyment of the afternoon's outing.

SECURES A BARGAIN CASKET.

Indiana Man Gets a $150 Coffin for $30 and Tries it.

A Leavenworth, Ind., despatch says: James Dewhurst, a Scotchman, likewise a wealthy farmer of this county, came to town the other day, struck a bargain in coffins, and laid in stock at his home a box for his own use. He found a $150 coffin marked down to $90, but finally got it for $50, came in with his wagon the next day and took it home for $30. He thinks it is a good thing to have about the place, though he has no idea of passing away for some years. He said it would be a sin to let such a chance to save money get away, and accepted it with the assurance that there would be no change in styles. It was just his fit. He laid down in it to see if it was all right, and made up his mind it was very comfortable and just what he would want. Dewhurst is a good business man, but a trifle eccentric. Like the people of his race, he is frugal, and never fails to clinch a bargain. His purchase was equal to that of a young woman who recently laid in stock a baby cab because it was a bargain, though she had no use for it.

A man hater lives on the Howard Grant county line who has arranged for a novel funeral. She is a spinster leading a recluse's life. Since being disappointed in love forty-nine years ago she has never, she claims, spoken to a man. She is seldom seen in town, and her trading is done entirely with female clerks. She has made her will and purchased a cemetery lot. She has given explicit directions regarding her funeral. No man will preach it, nor in any way be identified with laying her aside. The women, she instructs, must act as pallbearers, must drive the hearse and buggies, lower her body and fill in the grave. She has requested that no man attend her funeral. She has placed a sum of money in trust with these instructions to bury her. She is still in good health. She regards all men as deceivers and vultures upon women's affections.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills; they will please you

THE BOERS' AMBITIONS.

Are They the Cause of the Present War?

THE STORY'S OTHER SIDE.

Now that the war has begun, the receipt of letters and newspapers from the Transvaal will probably be interrupted. A good deal of interest therefore attaches to the latest ones to hand. The Johannesburg Standard and Diggers' News of September 16th contains the following leading article:

The manifesto of the Liberal Forwards is a timely reminder to the people of England as to the desirability of having their quarrel just. It is sad enough, and a sign of the times and of degenerate tendencies even in the composition and creed of nations, that such a reminder should be necessary. It argues that the level of national sentiment is not maintained, and that the people or their rulers get far away from those traditions which for centuries have shown white and resplendent as the cliffs of Old England themselves. That the Liberal Forwards are strongly persuaded of the insufficiency of the cause of quarrel between Briton and Boer, and of the injustice of any war, is very clear. Briefly, says their manifesto, it must be an iniquitous war and without sanction or justification from first to last; and its iniquity and injustice must move the Afrikanders throughout the length and breadth of the land, when the first shot is fired, to rise up against the aggressor, and may even justify European intervention. We do not think that is to exaggerate matters. Nor is this point of view the product merely of sentimentality. The facts are in the manifesto, and, as we on this side are already aware, they prove that the Transvaal had provided for full political rights on a basis which, in respect of the period of probation and standard of qualification, is an improvement even upon things as they obtain in Great Britain! That, in fact, is the broad outstanding feature in the situation—that Pretoria, when it tabled its five years' proposal, got into line with Great Britain where the franchise and naturalisation are concerned and proved itself progressive. Yet its proposals and its right hand have been refused. Why? Because it has ideas of its own upon the integrity of the Republic and the independence of the people! And preparations are made even to go to war! No wonder the Liberal Forwards are up in arms and are amazed at the immorality of the proceeding. In good time Europe itself will appreciate the enormity of the step that is meditated against this Republic—ostensibly in the name of peace, progress, and reform, in reality in the name of land hunger and in the interests of capital—and will cry a halt.

What is it they propose to go to war about? It cannot be because a vote has not been offered the Uitlander upon reasonable and even generous terms; the five years' proposals are there to prove the contrary. It cannot be because the mining industry is oppressed; the August returns are ample testimony the other way about. It cannot be because the Government places obstacles in the way of the new-comer; his personal appearance is itself proof of his prosperity. It cannot be because the Government does not observe its conventions and obligations; its readiness to do that at all times and in all things is on record and is established and has been reiterated in the Raad and in despatches seventy-times seven even within the past week. And we can hardly believe it can be because it has sentiments on the suzerainty, sentiments which do Great Britain no hurt this way or that. What then? We are told it is because the growth of an Africander Nation this side the Vaal is a menace to British supremacy; we are told it is because the Africander nation this side the Vaal is armed and assumes a military status, threatening the peace of the land, the extension of Empire; and we are told that the spirit of aggression is abroad this side the Vaal, to the hurt of the paramount power, and that the Boer has ambitions, and even sends his emissaries north, south, east and west. Therefore, England must strike in the name of supremacy and of Empire. Where is the proof of these things? It is no crime, so far as we are aware, for a nation to grow, or to have ambitions, so long as it keeps within its borders limits, and the spirit and letter of its conventions; and that is something the Transvaal has always done. As for the arms and the military status, they are the inevitable answer to the raid which sanctioned them and made a military status a thing of necessity; and there is no more to be said on the subject. The idea of aggression remains, and our answer is that there is nothing to sanction, much less substantiate, even a suspicion that the Boer is undermining anybody or anything. Expansion is not part and parcel of his programme, and added acres have no charm for him. He asks only that he shall be recognized as ruler in his own house; and because he stipulates for that, stands out for that, he is to be shot at!

No—the menace to the peace of South Africa, to British supremacy, to the Imperial factor and expansion of empire is not in the Boer or at Pretoria. Neither is it in the cry of "Africa for the Africander," nor in any unevenness in the lot of the Uitlander. Rather is it in the ambition of the capitalist to possess the land, to obtain control in north, south, east and west, to abate the Africander sentiment, to put the fence of financial monopoly round S. Africa and to make a close preserve for a select famliy party. Rather is it in the reckless methods of the millionaires in dealing with South Africa and the South African, in their disregard of the South African sentiment, and in the covetousness of a few sham-Imperialists who enlarge upon expansion and all the time are thinking not of empire but of their own fortunes. They it is who have engendered their suspicion and distrust of the newcomer and created the Uitlander in the land. And it has been the Boer's lot here in the Transvaal to oppose himself to their policy of possession and to stand in the way of the wire-fence monopolists; and the wire-fence monopolists are not disposed to forgive him for it. They charge him with disloyalty in the South, with aggressiveness in the North, and oppression on all hands, and they call on the soldiers of the Queen to set this thing right, to punish these people who dare have national sentiments and national ambitions of their own; and the soldiers of the Queen march on, imagining they go to do battle in a just cause! Well may the Liberal Forwards proclaim against the iniquity of it all. Yea, the whole world is like to imitate them before many suns have set! What the verdict of history will be we leave to the imagination. The Boer meantime is disappointed, disappointed at the absence of the old spirit of justice and fair play that was wont to be uppermost in the international relationships; but he is none dismayed. This war, he knows, is being forced upon him; but he will face it cheerfully, and only to one side will the moral victory fall. That is his comfort and his compensation. That, and the testimony of the Liberal Forwards and of all friends of righteousness and rectitude.

SCIENCE IN THE KITCHEN.

Stoneware Preferable for Some Cooking Purposes.

USEFUL HOUSEKEEPING HINTS.

A kitchen in which pottery appears in plenitude for the various kinds of its capable service wafts an odor of purity and fascinates with a sense of cleanliness.

In numerous kinds of cookery it has no equal; and in some there are dishes one might better abandon than attempt to prepare and serve without its aid. Many who are using iron, tin and copper to the exclusion of earthenware do so in ignorance of the perfect adaptability and service of the stone pot. For the simple forms of boiling, broiling and frying the metals are more convenient, but for baking, pot-roasting, braising, stewing and fricasseeing it is far superior to all its rivals. Cooking in the stone pot simplifies the preparation of all the dishes that come under these heads, relieves the cook from close attention and constant stirring to defeat the imperfect action of applied heat, and performs its work with unfailing accuracy and without accident. It gives its best and almost exclusive service in the baking oven and under close cover. Few avail themselves of its reliable and easy use; and being, as I declare myself, an experimenting and progressive housekeeper, I wish to recommend it to others who are anxious to learn and know for themselves of its unequalled merits. I believe that they will upon trial become quite as enthusiastic in its praise as myself and devotees to its use and employment. Any cook will with one demonstration understand perfectly its superior action under the influence of heat, and for such the details of preparation will be necessary in but one case. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a single recipe and formula. Dozens of others will suggest themselves to anyone of experience. It is to the adoption of the method of cooking in the oven many dishes that are prepared on the top of the stove that I wish to call attention, inaugurating, as it does, a reform that gives ease of process and improvement in results.

Procure a large earthen pot with a closely-fitting cover of the same material. This may be found in almost any house-furnishing store, or, if not in stock, may be ordered. Make the first attempt with the ordinary and familiar fricasee of disjointed chicken. After preparing sprinkle each piece with salt and pepper and dredge with a little flour. Lay the pieces snugly in the pot which has been rubbed with a little butter or melted suet. Pour in a pint or more of hot water, just enough to appear toward the surface of the chicken. Dredge the top again with flour, put on the cover and set in the oven. The oven should be very hot for the first fifteen minutes, in order to get the cooking well started, after which the heat should be reduced to the lowest degree that will keep the pot gently simmering. At the outset it may be necessary to examine the pot occasionally to acquaint one's self with the action of the oven's heat, but when this is once ascertained the pot may be left undisturbed from the beginning till the dish is about done. Young chickens will require only two hours; older ones three to four, more water and the slowest possible heat to bring them out tender. If more than one chicken is used care should be taken to have them of the same size and age. It may be advisable to add a little more water, or to pour over all flour rubbed smooth in water for gravy thickening, and this may be done about ten or fifteen minutes before removing finally from the oven. By following these simple instructions one may rely upon the following result: The chicken will be cooked to a point that the meat will easily come from the bone, and yet may be served in as perfect form as when laid in the pot. It will have all the richness of a roast without the dryness that quite forbids the open-oven baking of a chicken. It will have all the juiciness of the fricassee without any of the wateriness and insipidity suggestive of the boiling which one wishes to avoid. When so prepared there are opportunities for easy diversification without stirring or displacing. Dainty dumplings may be added by laying on top after thickening the gravy, covering and replacing in the oven till by steaming they are cooked. If the form of a pie is desired pastry crust may be overlaid, fastened to the edges about the pot, and after puncturing returned to the oven without the cover till the crust is nicely browned.

Every cook knows that the application of a moderate heat to all parts of a potted dish at the same time—such an application of heat as will insure gentle simmering throughout and no possibility of scorching anywhere—is the first essential for a compound or mixture that is to be properly prepared and served. Such makes are, for example, a whole stuffed chicken smothered in sour kraut or cabbage, a tame duck, either disjointed or whole, with Savoy cabbage; a roulette of beefsteak; beef a la mode; a pot roast; potted stuffed squabs, spareribs either with or without cabbage or sour kraut; stewed beef kidneys; New England boiled dinner, etc. To any of these a scorch from unevenly applied heat, or constant agitation to prevent it, is an upset. By this even process they may be served in perfection. Neither constant basting in open-pan baking nor endless turning while stewing on the top of the stove can match the output of the unmatched, covered earthen pot. There are, too, other things that commend it. It may be transferred from the stove to the table and the contents kept piping hot in the cooking dish during the longest required time of service. Its unsightliness may, by a little taste shown in the fluting and ruffling of crepe paper, be hidden and the pot become an ornamental piece in front of the dispenser. The paper should be arranged about the pot somewhat in the shape of a lamp shade. The remnants, of the whole dish, if wanted for future use, may be set aside and kept in its own juices for any reasonable length of time without drying or other impairment from contact. Rewarmed it may be served without arousing suspicion of being a left over.

CHAT ABOUT WOMEN.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox on "Thoughts of a Queen."

DISCONTENT WITHERS THE FACE

The Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylvia"), in her recently published "Thoughts of a Queen," remarks, among other things: "When a woman gives herself away she fancies that she has given a whole world; the man, however, believes that he has simply acquired possession of a new toy. A woman would be stoned if she began to do those things which a man of honor may do with impunity. A woman who is misunderstood is a woman who does not understand others. An unhappy woman is like a flower exposed to the wind; for a long time she remains a closed bud, and as soon as she begins to flower she withers. A woman's virtue must often be very great, since there are many cases where it has to suffice for two."

The opinion of the royal authoress, however, is not shared by all women. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, for instance, says:

"'Carman Sylva' needs to live in America a while, and she will not think women so undeserved. It is true that a woman believes she has given a whole world away with the giving of herself. And she is right. The woman who gives herself in love to a man gives him not only the whole earth, but either highest heaven or deepest hell in addition. If he be a man of any principle or moral worth or power of feeling he realizes the value of the gift he has received.

"'Carmen Sylvia' is talking of a bygone era when she says man regards woman as a mere toy. The toy age has passed, and most men know it. The man who undertakes to make a toy of a woman nowadays usually finds her a boomerang before he gets through. In this era a woman who has been used as a toy and thrown aside is capable of mending herself and becoming as good as new. Time was when a broken hope and heart meant death and destruction for her. But the feminine character has been affected by the process of evolution, together with all other things under the sun.

"Queen Carmen says: 'A woman would be stoned if she began to do things which a man of honor does with impunity.' She should add, "Anywhere save in Paris and New York." In those cities for every man with a past can be found a woman with a past, present and future, who seems to be pelted with bouquets rather than stones.

"The brightest and truest of the royal author's epigrams is when she says, 'A woman who is misunderstood is a woman who does not understand others.' Whenever a woman tells me or writes me that she suffers from 'not being understood,' I know she is so thought-centered upon herself that she has not been able to learn how to please others. The unselfish person is always understood, even by those who call him a fool.

"'An unhappy woman is like a flower exposed to the wind; for a long time she remains a closed bud, as soon as she begins to flower she withers!' No, indeed, Madame Carmen! Not unless she ignores the inward source of strength and beauty which lies in every soul. I have seen unhappy women—women who have suffered the worst of sorrows, yet whose faces grew more beautiful day by day. It is discontent, not unhappiness, which withers a woman's face.

"'In many cases a woman's virtue must suffice for two.' Queen Carman forgets that a woman's virtues, or the lack of them, must suffice to furnish character of worthlessness for a long line of descendants. To one wicked woman in England has been traced a list of two hundred criminals. To one woman's morality as many noble characters might be traced, did we take as much pains to get statistics of virtue as we do of vice. It is the mental result of an act rather than the act itself which makes an impress on society. Men lose their virtue and forget all about it; a woman loses hers and remembers. The man, if he remembered, would confess the fault and again forget it. The woman would lie about it, and so add another link in the chain of immorality. And it is the suppressed and hidden qualities which descend to the children and grandchildren.

"A man's vice is often like a luxurious growth, which can be removed by the skilled hand of reform, and leave only the scar; a woman's is almost always like an internal cancer, which destroys her. In the sight of the Creator there can be no difference in the sin. In the result on society there is a difference. Yet, since men are coming to a higher understanding of morality, and women are demanding newer and broader standards of conduct, the difference will gradually diminish, until it ceases to exist."

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